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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/619,312	07/19/2000	Anil Kumar Bhandari	P19206	1877

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GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.  
1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE  
RESTON, VA 20191

EXAMINER

BARNIE, REXFORD N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2643

14

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/619,312

Applicant(s)

BHANDARI ET AL.

Examiner

REXFORD N BARNIE

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 10-18,21 and 22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) 18 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 10-16,21 and 22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) 17 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

*R. Barnie*  
REXFORD BARNIE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 10-16, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gurbani et al. (US Pat# 6,282,275) in view of Srinivasan (US Pat# 5,724,412).

Regarding claim 10, Gurbani teaches a method for accessing caller ID remotely using a subscriber terminal comprising of identifying a plurality of communication services (caller ID, remote access to caller ID) managed by a personal account manager belonging to the subscriber via a SCP (see col. 2

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lines 53-58), at least one of the plurality of telecommunications services including remote access to caller ID services;

receiving a query from a user to access caller ID information via data network and retrieving the caller ID information from a caller ID logger database (124 @ fig. 1) and transmitting caller ID information log to a graphical user interface for display in (see col. 2 lines 12-16).

Gurbani fails to teach the options of being able to send caller ID information to a plurality of networks either in a text form to a data terminal or oral form to a telephone from a central location.

Srinivasan teaches a caller ID system wherein a subscriber can query for caller ID information via an interactive telephony interface by dialing a predetermined number and providing a PIN, an option in (see col. 2 lines 36). Furthermore, according to Srinivasan, information can be presented in a text form to a computer terminal being used by the subscriber.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Srinivasan into that of Gurbani thus making it possible to retrieve caller ID information and present it a form suitable to a subscriber especially with disabilities including the blind or deaf.

Regarding claim 11, Gurbani teaches a method for providing caller ID information associated with a telephone call from a calling party to a destination of a subscriber, the caller ID information being provided to the subscriber at a remote location comprising: storing caller ID data in a caller logger database in

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response to a calling party placing a call to the destination party and continuing to process the call to the destination reads on the fact that when a call is made, the call is routed from a SSP to a STP and eventually to a SCP where it can be determined whether a called party has a remote caller ID retrieval service and if so, storing caller ID information in a caller ID server and then processing the call in a conventional sense by sending call back to the STP and eventually to the SSP to complete the call to the destination. Gurbani teaches being able to query a caller ID server remotely for stored caller ID information in (see cols. 2-3) and displaying the information to the subscriber.

Gurbani fails to teach the options of being able to send caller ID information to a plurality of networks either in a text form to a data terminal or oral form to a telephone from a central location.

Srinivasan teaches a caller ID system wherein a subscriber can query for caller ID information via an interactive telephony interface by dialing a predetermined number and providing a PIN, an option in (see col. 2 lines 36). Furthermore, according to Srinivasan, information can be presented in a text form to a computer terminal being used by the subscriber.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Srinivasan into that of Gurbani thus making it possible to retrieve caller ID information and present it a form suitable to a subscriber especially with disabilities including the blind or deaf.

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Regarding claim 12, the examiner takes official notice that it's notoriously well known in advanced intelligent networks, to query a SCP for call completion instructions or routing instructions in order to complete a call to a destination party.

Regarding claims 13-16, the combination teaches being able to retrieve caller ID information over a data network including the Internet

Regarding claim 21, Gurbani teaches a system for providing caller ID information associated with a telephone call from a calling party to a destination to a subscriber at a location remote from the destination, the system comprising: at a switch, a SCP which receives caller ID information and a database to log in caller ID information which can be accessed remotely by a subscriber in (see disclosure). Gurbani fails to teach being able to access other additional information associated with caller ID from other sources and being able to present caller ID accessed remotely via a plurality of network in visual/text or oral format.

Srinivasan teaches a caller ID system wherein a subscriber can query for caller ID information via an interactive telephony interface by dialing a predetermined number and providing a PIN, an option in (see col. 2 lines 36). Furthermore, according to Srinivasan, information can be presented in a text form to a computer terminal being used by the subscriber. Srinivasan teaches a plurality of sources through which additional information can be attained in (see figs. 1A-1B).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Srinivasan into that of Gurbani thus making it possible to retrieve caller ID information and present it a form suitable to a subscriber especially with disabilities including the blind or deaf.

Regarding claim 22, see the explanation as set forth in claim 21.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claim 17 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim 18 is allowed

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **REXFORD N BARNIE** whose telephone number is (703)306-2744. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, CURTIS KUNTZ can be reached on (703) 305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PRIMARY EXAMINER  
REXFORD BARNIE  
0708/04

*RBarnie*  
REXFORD BARNIE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER